

wegian deep-water *Syncoryne* is a different and probably a new species.

The following British Hydroids have their range of distribution extended to Norway as the result of the investigations recorded in this paper :—

Plumularia setacea, <i>Ellis</i> .	Calycella syringa, <i>Linn.</i>
Antennularia antennina, <i>Linn.</i>	Cuspidella humilis, <i>Hincks.</i>
Diphasia alata, <i>Hincks.</i>	Gonothyræa hyalina, <i>Hincks.</i>
— tamarisca, <i>Linn.</i>	Campanularia Hincksii, <i>Alder.</i>
Sertularia Gayi, <i>Lamx.</i>	Tubularia simplex, <i>Alder.</i>
Halecium Beanii, <i>Johnst.</i>	Dicoryne conferta, <i>Alder.</i>
— sessile, <i>Norman.</i>	Myriothela Cocksii, <i>Vigurs.</i>
Calycella fastigiata, <i>Alder.</i>	Hydractinia echinata, <i>Fleming.</i>

I cannot take leave of this important paper without congratulating its able author on his most interesting discoveries, and on the valuable contribution which he has made to the literature of the Hydroida.

XIX.—On a new Species of Fruit-Pigeon from Northern Queensland. By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. &c.

THIS little pigeon, which I propose to call *Lamprotreron porphyrostictus*, is totally distinct from its ally, the *L. superbus*, from the same part of Australia. The most conspicuous character of this bird is the purplish-blue spot at the back of the head; hence its specific appellation *porphyrostictus*.

The throat is grey, and the abdomen crossed with two indistinct bars of yellowish white; this latter colour also pervades all the outer edges of the under tail-coverts; with the exception of the two middle ones, all the tail-feathers are obscurely tipped with greyish white; the secondaries and the larger wing-coverts are edged with yellow; feet bright orange; tarsi thickly clothed with green feathers; bill dark.

The young of the year, having nearly attained its full size, differs from the adult in the total absence of the purple spot at the back of the head, and in having the lesser and greater wing-coverts fringed with yellow.

Total length 7 inches, bill $\frac{3}{4}$, wing $4\frac{3}{4}$, tail $2\frac{3}{4}$, tarsi $\frac{5}{8}$.

The two specimens of this species I possess were obtained at Cape York; and I need scarcely say that before describing this bird I have compared it with all the species in our national collections, brought home by Mr. Wallace from the Papuan group of islands, and I find it quite distinct from each of them.